## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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JOR PHINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and dymath.

Wolume XXVI...... No. 355

MUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Irving place. - RAOUL - 74MPIL NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-PROF. HERRITANN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-LAKES OF KILLARNEY-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Brondway. -UP AT THE BILLS-YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR CRANDMOTHER,

NEW ROWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -PGINAN-AN

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWLY STICENEY'S MATIONAL BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Day and Evening. THE KARDS DAUGHTER ONDER ATTRETOROGA-HIPPOWOTA-BUR, WHALF, AND OTHER CURIOSTIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bread-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. Suppresent Institute, No. 669 Broadway.—Emiovias Sonos, Dances, &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway .- FEAR PASSELY. "MELODYON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-

DARTEEBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway -Songs,

GALETTES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Brondway, -DRAWING BROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMINES, FARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - Sergs, Bat-

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Breadway. -- Songs, Dances, Parces, Burlengues, &c. CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Sowery. BUELESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, 4C .- WIDOW'S VICTIME. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Breadway,—

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.-Bunks-NOVELLY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. - Brillesques,

New York, Monday, December 23, 1861.

## THE SITUATION.

By the cerival of the Arago and the Edinburg off Cape flace from Europe, we are in receipt of much important news relative to the threatened complications with England on the Mason and Slidell affair. The excitement in England continues nuabated, as far as the expression of newspaper popinion and public speeches are concerned. The no signs of diminution. Transports were still Itting out, and troops were being ordered in inreased numbers to Canada. The black Prince d Chanticleer, the steamships Persia and Auslasia, with 11,000 men, artillery and stores, were tra und bronders to sail on the 11th just. The Hero, ing 89 guns, sailed on the 8th CRITY The Suilej, 51 guns, was ordered to anada as soon as possible. The Fifth Guards and the Grenadier Cuards have orders to proceed at once to Canada. The Admiralt 7 Agent, Captain Williams, who was our board the Trent when Mason and Slidell were taken off, rec. lived a letter from the British government appr wing of his conduct in protesting against the emplure of the rebel emissaries. The London Times sittes what the advices by the Niagara, which arrived out on the 8th instant, encouraged the hope of a' disarowal of the act of Captain Wilkes by the Wastington Cabinet, and the secrender of the Southern Commissioners. There had been an advance in United States and Canadian securities in consequence. The British Minister at Paris is reported to have stated that the action of the Captain of the San Jacinto was indefensible, and that by regarding the commiscloners as contraband the administration had contradicted itself. The French press were nearly manimous in stating that in the event of a war be-

remain neutral. L The Edinburg brings one dayle later news than the Arago-bringing our intelligence up to the 12th. Gen. Scott, previous to embarking in the Arago, had an Interview with Prince Napoleon, at which it is re ported that the Prince stated that the Emperor had expressed a desire to bring about a pacific solution of the impending difficulty between England and

tween the United States and England, France would t

L It is probable that General Seatt will, arrive in Washington on Wednesday, and will no doubt lagbefore the Cabinet the propositions of the French Emperor. Whether the government will consent o accept of the arbitration of any European Bowor remains to be seen.

No new developements in reference to the Kason and Slidell affair occured in Washington yesterday. The opinion was that the Cabiner will adhere to their determination to hold mem, unless a peremptory demand involving an immefliate war with England shall be made. So Far it does not appear that any demand whatever has been made, and the affair remains as it was at the time of the arrival of the Queen's messenger to Lord Lyons. The fadministration regards the settlement of our deviestic difficulty as of the first importance. The question with England follows.

We give to-day still further particulars of the Late fight of General Ord's troops at Drainesville. with a list of the killed and wounded on our side. It would appear that the rebels had received full Information from some treachezous source of the Intended advance of a portion of Gen. McCall's division on a foraging expedition, and were thus prepared to meet them in ambush; but, unfortunately for them, they were overmatched, not in numbers, but by the pluck and daring of the Union roops, and were disgracefully routed after a paple of hours' fighting.

The Cunard steamship America, which is due at his port, and has not yet arrived from Halifax, is aid to have gone into the latter port to get a supply of coal, but it is highly improbable that she called there for any such purpose. There is no Soubt that she brought despatches for the admiral of the fleet, and it may be expected that all other British mail steamers will in future touch at Halifax for a similar purpose, while the propose dif | were moderate,

ficulty with England Irsts. The Karnet, also carrying the European mails between this city and Havana and Nassau, which was due here on Saturday, has not yet arrived, and it is conjectured that she, too, is employed in carrying despatches. The Racer and the Rinaldo, British war vessels, are now in this port—their commanders at present stopping in the city, namely: Commander Lyons, of the Racer, eleven guns, cousin to Lord Lyons, the British Minister, at Washington, and Command or Hewitt, of the Rinaldo, twentytwo guns. These Iwo war vessels, with the other sloops, of from five to ten guns, we learn, are to carry despatches between New York, Halifax, New Brunswick, Mexico, and the West Indies during the present momentous struggle; and will be specially set apart for the purpose.

We publish to-day two articles from the Richmond papers, showing the opinion entertained by the rebel leaders on the late English war news resulting from the seizure of the traiters, Slidell and

The rebels of General Price's army, in Missouri, made another raid upon the railroads on Friday night, destroying the track, water tacks, wood piles and bridges on the North Missouri Ralfroad for a distance of a hundred miles, commension at a point eight miles souther Hudson, and continuing to destroy the rails and telegraph lines as for ne Warrentown. It appears to have been a preconcerted movement, in which the inhabitants of that district participated, as no single party could have accomplished so disastrons a work in the short space of time which it wok to complete the extensive damage

MISCELLA TEDUS MENTS

The steamship Edinberg, off Cage Race, brings ews from England to the 12th, ose day later than that by the Arago. The cotton market was firm, but quotations anchanged from these brought by the Arago. Breadstuffs dull but stendy. Pro visions steady. Consols 20%, a 90%. American securities nominal.

We publish this morning the details of the news by the Arago, a synopsis of which was-given yesberday.

The steamship Teutonia, from Hamberg Decemher I and Southampton December 4, arrived here last night. She brings £6,000 inspecie, con agned to B. Behrend & Co.

Yesterday morning upwards of one-bundred liorses and men carived in Jersey City from Rhode Island, being troops of Rhede Island tovalry. After halting for some time to have their matters properly adjusted, and until the trains and cars were in readiness, they started at two o'cipek, execute for Washington, whence they will be despatched to join the other Rhode Island troops now at the seat

The female rebel who was accessed on the borders of Canada and brought to this city had in her possession a large sixed package of treasonable etters of great importance, which have been sent to Washington. She had for some time been supected of being the means of forwarding commu nications from the South to Counda and England.

The Baltimore and Ohio Bullroad Company are ronning regular tealers between Whe sling and Han-cock, and also trains from Parksysburg to the same place, connecting at Grafton. Hannock is only one landred and twenty two miles from Beltimore and the eastern and western trains now go within

A dress exercise of the ship's crew of the United Stafes steamer Pensacola, now lying off Mexandria, took place on the 19th inst. The men were irilled in cannon, broad sword and pike exercises. Charles H. Pitts, of Baltimore, is out of Fort Warren on a parole of thirty days. He is not to isit any part of the country now in resleiflant Gon. Prine's army of eight thousand ranged your ounds in Missouri i-test going to the days: Price,

McCulle th and Jackeso have all bad their dex. The Thirty-third Sodiana regiment, at Crab Girchard, Kat. is practically disorganized and unfit for service, owing to the number of sick and disahed soldiers. Only welrandred of the estire regiment are al le thouppear on parade. Typlaid fever

is the preva lime disease. The community Ceneral Hunter, in the Departnest of Karaca is about sixteen theu and strong,

challers in Kneazille, Tenn., including one company of cavalry and one effortillery. It was limina men of that circ could oscored in effecting an ganization they would seem the mistis ext.

to the hospitalis of Washington. Alexandria and correctown, on the 13th instant, there were even bundred and titly three sirk aratiwounded sidiers, of whom three hondred and forty-nine be I meed to New Took regiments.

Mrs. Sarah Jurabee, au old lady residing in Dockville. Ma a. has four sons, seve ateen grand cious and one great grandent new tin the Union

The wife of Volocal Medilurg die k in Jefferson (Riy, Mo., on the Tith isst. The Democratic State Convention of Connection is called to meet in Middletown on the 12th o

Pelicuary. A sermo mon "The Moral Crisis sof the Nation" ras delivered yesterday in the Church of the Puritons (Mey. Dr. Cheever'), to a large congregation, by the Fev. W. H. Boole, chaplata of the Fifth regiment of Sickles for code, now stationof on the Lower Peto rec. The section was strong y anti-stay sy in its tane, and was illustrated by numerous incidents in the resperience of th reversad gentleran siver he has been connected

with the avary. 139 Conard dock, whore the New York and Li verpool mail steamers lands, is now being ex-tended upwends of one headred feet, and is alread completed. The occasion which leads to this arises from the fact that/ the company's nev steamer Scotia will soon Frave Liverpo port, and her immense also -being the next largest vessel affect to the Great F. astern, her length being

150 fost-demands the present extension. The United States stwam transport Ocean Queen sailed yesterday, at twelve o'clock M., for Port Royal, S. C., with a full cargo of provisions and

The exports of breadstuffs from this port to Europe during the past week were 1,249,680

bushels of grain and 103,511 barrels of flour. The absence of spinners on Saturday to a great extent together with some increased demand for money, induced a tamer feeling in our cotton market. To have present sales would have resulted in some concession in price while considerable lots could not have been bought at any quotable deduction from previous rates. The cales in lots embraced about 550 a 500 bales on the basis of 37c. age, for middling uplands. Good mildlings of all kinds market, could not be had up as allo. There was a firmer feeling in the floor marke, and good shipping great were firmer, wide track beaned were in better request at steady prices. Wheat was firmer, especially good spring, while red winter was dull, the quality of that appearing in many cases boing considered not fully as good as much of that embraced in previous sales. Choice white was unchanged. Corn was firmer, 65c., delivered, and for the Eastward at 63 1/4c. a 64c. Pork was in good request, at \$12 a \$12 25 for old mess \$12 50 a \$12 75 for new do., and at \$8 50 a \$9 for prime. Sugars were firm, while the sales embraced about 600 hhds, at full prices. A contract was closed with the East India rice on private terms. Coffee was steady, but quiet. Freights were quite firm, while engagements

The outrageous proclamation of General Phelps to the people of the Southwest, levelled equally against the social institutions and the religion of the people, has been condemned by all classes of men. Many even of the abolitionists are afraid to endorse it without qualification. It is extenuated on the plea that its author is insane. But what is this proclamation compared with the lecture of Wendell Phillips on the war, circulated by the Tribune, the Times and the World, without a word of rebuke to counteract the poison? If Phelps would be fit inmate for a lunatic asylum, how much greater is the insanity of Phillips, and how nuch more necessary to send such a dangerous lunatic to some institution for the cure of mental disorders or for the safe keeping of the incurable insane? To one of these places Phillips ought to be conveyed immediately, if not to some of the fortresses appropriated to political criminals. And those who aid and abet his treason by their newspapers ought to be sent to keep him company.

The time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary for the government to adopt some decisive measures with this class of men. Otherwise they will subvert the government. They are far more perilous to its safety than the Northern secessionists of the Southern stripe; for they are more numerous, more fanatical and more powerful. They are esmally priminal, equally secessionists, equally traitors. They are in favor of the secession of nineteen No. Mbern States, as Phillips conferses, unless the canetitution it overthrown, and with it the Union of 1789, the supporters of which are pronounced "idolators" by these whose one idea is the worship of the nigger. To what is the localty of Americans dan? Not to a monarch, on in the governments of the Old World. Treason in Europe is treason against a King or Queen or Emperor. Treason in the American republic is tresson against the Uring not agrinst an individual and every attempt to change or sebvert it in whileat or illess! manner and without the farms prescribed in the constitution, is incipient treasure, which only requires the overt and of force and arms to make it complete rebellion. What have the secession ste of the South; done? They have first plot with the subversion f of the Union and the constit. Hour and then carried out their designs by arma," What have the secessionists of the abolition selined done They have pleated the overtheow of the constitution and the Union for the last thinty years. and now they propose to a compatible it by means of our armies in the field. I Inother case of fugitive slaves hey have system thoully riolated the constitution and murdered the Moster States Marshals in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them, and upon all good citters, by that instrument. New they proclair their determination to overtaen the whole farmis tooks foundation, which was laid in compressise reconciling and harmonizing conflicting interests arising from diversity of soil, clir strend population. All compromise is an abpreination to the intolerant Puritan spirit, which throughtes to itself the right to regulate the religious and political affairs of all mankind. Honey Ward Beecher, the other day, in a blambersons address to a Consectiont regiment said New. England had sween by Him that Eveth-forever and ever 'that the negro slaves of the Pombern States should be set free. If New Aduland ever swore such an outh it was wilfuhperjury; for New England well knows that absences full such an oath; and if she could she would be only keeping it beviolate a prior pathatomaintain the constitution.

It is bigh tip athat the abolities families and demagagues ware taken in hands Thay lave been leagued for upwards of a querier of a century with the abolitionists and objected at Eng land to break anthe Union as 'manggeomest with death and a c weamt with heil. They have so is split, and they are now actively helping the British gover ment to keep it sail. Buy gave the Southern rebels the fulert or ou which they are giving them all the old and comfast in their valuable as istance than if the conlisted in their army. And the government at Washington would strangthen itself mara, develope the Union semament of the South mages, and inflict. lion, by speshing out the Narthern abelition rebeilion, than if McClelles, wen a great battle in front old Keshington and smarchast fon to Richmond / and every city in the Southern scaboard fell igle the hands of the federal army. The North, moreover would be unifed in a way, la which it has never yet been, owing to conservative few and disgral of fanaticism. which would carry the quarrament triamph casely through all its difficulties.

When civil war broke out in England in th eign of Charles I., and the regulists and repely; licans contended for the mestery, there was butone man who shoroughly understood the satation and was hold and able enough to get apon his profound knowledge, and that man was Oliver Crorewell, who, with all his fault, and erlinee, was a great statesman as well as a great general, and no fanarie, as is generally believed. "There was accessity, says Carroll, in his History of the Counter Revolution: "ceesesity for security, for repose, for a grandeur which should impore upon the fereign enemies of the revolution and overshadow commercial fatorests hostile to the interests of England. There was necessity for an administration which compreheaded all parties and committed i saif to none; which thoroughly understood all the ideas of the epoch without making exclusive profession of any of them; which made use of the army without following its lead. Cromwell was right against the royalists, because they were the enemies of the country; against the Preshyterians. because they were intelerant and did not understand the revolution; against the levellers, because they demanded the impossible; finally, against the fanatical republicans, beer ase they did not comprehend public opinion." Who does not see reflected in this mirror the factions which now distract the American republic? How true is it that history repeats itself, and that it is philosophy teaching by example-The levellers," whom Cromwell found it necessary to squelch, were but types of the agrarian crew led by Phillips and Greeley; and the faratical republicans" have their character reproduced in the radical republicans of the present day. It is as necessary for the President to suppress these men as it was to crush the Northern sympathizers with the final and effectual destruction of the rebellion | winter, We wish them all a good time.

What is to be Done with the Abolicion | itself, and the supremacy of the constitution in the thirty-four States of the Union, restored in all its integrity.

What is to be Done with the Army when

the Rebelfion is Crushed. By the advances of the Union forces in Missouri and Kentucky, by our naval and military operations on the Southern seaboard, and the expedition down the Mississippi, to be soon followed up by the forward movement of the army of the Potomae, with McClellan at its head, the rebellion will be completely hammed in and overwhelmed by superior numbers and superior arms. It will probably be crushed by next summer. There will then be considerably over a million of men is arms, including the remnant of the Southern army, and the question is what is to be done with that immense military force, besides a very large many out of employment Is this vast army to be disbanded and the navy to be reduced? Can if be done with safety to the community? These are grave questions, which must be asked and snswered when the

he the Mexican war we had only twenty thorssand men employed. At the conclusion of the war the volunteers were disbanded, and they were the source of great trouble to our government for ten years afterwards, engaging in filibustering expeditions to Cuba; Nicaragua, and other neighboring States. If the survivors of an army of twenty thousand caused the government so much uneasiness, which would be the consequence if a million of men, filled with military ideas, and many of them fired with ambition and the last of conquest, were to be disbanded and left-without employment? The most difficult problem in France is what to do with its armies in peace. The soldlers cannot hear the idea of irrection. If they are not engaged with a foreign fore; there is every danger of their embarking in domestic revolution. In order to preserve pence at home, the rulers of Prance find it necessary to war against their neighbers at brief intervals. What, then, is the American government to do with the immense fighting mass which will be left on its hands when the Southern war is over? It must be immediately employed inwindicating the Monroe doctrine, and be directed against European domination on this continent, the every vestige of it is swept away. Mexico must be made free to choose her own destiny, without European intervention, and Caba and Canada must be annexed at one blow to the United States. All the West India islands must be conquered. They properly belong to the American continent; and all Euro pean rule on the coast of the Pacific must be terminated by the American republic, "one and indivisible;" and henceforth a military republic like ancient Rome, reducing the neighboring nations to her sway, but giving them also her freedom and power, and at the same time allowhe them to retain their own domestic justifuions. Thus she grew in greatness and glory but the parrow minded Puritanism which would reddle with the domestic institutions of the outhern States would prevent forever the exansien of the American republic, and kindle adving batred in the breasts of the vanonished. here is no statesmanship in this contracted

Under other auspices, therefore, will it be nesecry to send forth our armies, conquering an d to conquer, till this vast continent is ours. Su 2h is the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon and Chitic races blended together in the United States; and never shall their pure Cancasian ble rd. be deteriorated by adulteration with the negras incortan amfortunate republics of Mexico. Centrals and South America. England knows New World-must vanish as the mist before the risings in, so soon as we shall have settled our domestic difficulties. Hence her design is toprevesha settlement. But by or grenergy and rapidenovements let us baffle he suchemes, and

SUFFERINGS OF OUR PRISONERS AMONGST THE REBER,-We salted attention the other day to i planted the liver of revolution, and they the latters of Quartermaster Hautanad Mr. W. W. Cage, of the Seventy-ninth reg paset, convey power. In het, they are retaining them more ling seemest requests for aid on the part of the fe deral prisoner in Rickmond. To lay wepublish ancitate string of these melancially appeals, dated from the rebel capital, Charleston and Ti realoosa. The picture therein given of the a more togible blow upon the Southern rebel of sectionings of our imprisoned an amounded sol diess is bourible; and it is painful to reflect the as as the sesson advances their condition will Laurly honome worse. Wants of sufficie & sainthing and blankets appears la be the ch' & cause of their miseries, and it &a disgrace in the necesit of the loyal States the privations so acity camedied have not long lace been put an end to. Emering upon a season of festivity, as and a new enthroism would be awakened, I we are we should not forget the hundreds of loval spidiers who are sufficient in Southern prisage for the want of the paragon necessaries which we could so easily space them from our surseduities. The fairs which have been got up, with this view are all very weld but their results will go but a small way towards the object aimed at. If the bene votent ladies who have them in hand would organize local committee sin each parish to collect blankets and clothing they would do more in a week then can be effected in a month by the? present plan of oper tions. There is not a house wife, no matter how moor, but would cheerfully contribute one out of her store of blankels to alleviate the sufferings of the poer fellows who have fought and bled to ber came. There would be no difficulty a forwarding the supplies thus accumulated to Richmond, Charleston and other places, as they have only to be sent to Fortress Monroe to reach their destination. Let us im nress on the ladies of our city the necessity of promptly giving effect to this suggestion. They will racey all the more keenly for it the festivities & the Christmas scason.

THE SEATING SEASON,-The weather within the lest day or two has indicated an approach to that condition of the baremeter to which the valuries of skating look forward with so much pleasure. The skating season this year promices to be the most attractive and enjoyable of any that we have had since the opening of the Central Park. The addition of fresh facilities for the patrons of the amusement on the lakes and ponds of the latter, and the organization of skating clubs on a large scale in Brooklyn and other places in our vicinity, are likely to give an immense impetus to the sport. It is said that great numbers of ladies will this season venture on the ice, the vogue having been given to the good old pastime of their Knickerbocker ancestors by the brilliant achievements Southern rebellion; necessary is order to the of some of our leading belles in that line last

Three Weeks of Congress-What It Has Done, What It Has Not Done, and Witat

Congress has been in session three weeks. Its official acts have so far been of little importance. It is more for what it has not done than for what it has done that it deserves credit. At the very initial step of its proceedings measeres were introduced, injudicious at any time, and calculated at this time particularly to work much injury to the cause of the republic. Fortunately for the country, Congress has evideed a very landable disposition to give these measures a wide berth; and if it persists in that wise course of policy the session may come to a close without its having wrought any national mischief, which is more than can be said for many serious within the past half dozen

Among the measures isappropriately brought before the cansideration of Congress we may allude to a few of the most prominent. In the Senate the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to invaire into the expediency of abolishing the Supreme Court of the United States, and reconstructing it on a different principle. The committee deemed the proposition to be an injudicious one at this time, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. That was done. The House got rid of the antilavery resolutions in boduced the first day of the session by Mr. Eliam of Massachusetts, by referring them to the Committee on the Judiciary. It laid on the table Mr. Lovejoy's resolution directing the President to recall that part of General Halleck's order-directing the expulsion from his lines of fugitive slaves. Another resolution of the same gent aman's, in reference to the confiscation of all property of rebels and the unconcilional liberation of their slaves, shared the same fate. And when that model of Ohio patriotism and modesty, Mr. Vallandigham, was induced, through his undisguised sympathy with the rebels, to introduce a resolution directing the President to maintain firmly the stand taken in the arrest of Slidell and Mason, in spite of any menace or demand of the British government the House evinced its just appreciation of the motive of the mover by referring the subject. against his desire, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the wote being 109 yeas to 16 nays. It has also given a temporary quietus, at least, to the Homestead bill, by postponing its consideration to the first Monday in February.

So much fer the negative action of Congress Now for its affirmative action. Both bodies have got rid of some of their traitorous members-Breckinridge, Burnett, Reid, &c .- and will probably purge themselves of others. Appropriate honors were paid to two deceased Senators-Colonel Bakers of Oregon, who died on the field of battle, and Mr. Bingham, of Michigan. These solemnities occupied two days' sessions. They have also passed votes of thanks and paid appropriate honors to General Lyon and his command for their brave conduct at the battle of Springfield, and to Colonel Mulligan and his command for their heroic defence of Lexington. The House has passed a bill of doubtful propriety constituting a volunteer military force for the special defence of the State of Kentucky, independent of the regular army of the Union. It has not yet passed the Senate, we believe; and it is very questionable if it will or should. The House also adopted a resolution requesting the President to inaugurate a system for the exchange of prisoners with the rebels.

The House has passed the following bills of a public character :- Providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, which are to cost over half a million dollars each: the Invalia Danier and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; a bill to authorize the payment of troops mus, tered into service ia Missouri; an appropria tion bill of a million of dollars for gunboats in the Western waters; an appropriation bill of \$150,000 to complete the defences of Washingpensate the expers of the British ship Pertishire for her unwarranted detention by our blockading squadross; a bill to promote the efficiency of tha dead letter branch of the Post Office Department, by providing for the return of all dead letters, excepting circulars and worth. less matter, to their writers.

Among the matters introduced, and not vedefinitely actesion by either house, are the following:-Abill to abolish the franking privilege; a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia: a resolution, introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pransylvania, declaring that there can be no soibi; permanent Union so long as slavery exists (hab all slaves be declared free, and What compensation be made to loyal slave ownters; resalutions reported by the special com. mittee on, government contracts, reflecting se verely and but sot going so far as to recommend the impenshages of, the Secretaries of Yar and of the Navy. There are various other matters peacing before committees; but as they are in an enformed condition it is needle to specify So much as to what Congress has not done.

mal; a to what it has done. Now a few words as to went it should do. It should adperm from to-day till this day faminight: then meet, pasceed expeditionaly to mainess, pass the usual appropriation bills, raiset the ilmarcial measures that will be recognizeded by the Secretary of the Treasury, dispuse honest'y each importally of the resolutions of censure reported by the Investigating Committee on Contracts and adjourn by the middle of February or the beginning of March. If they, would consult the verfare of the republic, let them avoid all measures not practically up, for decision before them. Let them drop the nigger for this session at least, keep their bands clear of military movements, and leave the affair of the Trent to the sole management of the administration This will be better for themselves, better for the whole country, and will receive an all sides the commendations which such a course will merit.

THE CONSTRUCT IN NEW YORK AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.-There is an abolition conspiracy against the government which has its centre in this city, and ramifies to every part of the Northern States. Its object is to force the administration into its measures by intimidation : ferce Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet to abolish the constitution of the Union of 1787, or supersede them by a violent revolution. It is high time for the government to seize the ringleaders and put them in a place of security. Prevention is better than cure. The energy of the government in the case of the Northern sympathizers with the Southern rebellion snuffed them out very effectually. Otherwise they would have remained an element of danger in our milst. Radical abolitionism is now rampant here, and tadical abolitionism is now rampant here, and tipy, fortify,
an element of far greater danger, and not a li Fagiand only wants a pretext to go to was

moment ought to be lost in dealing with it in a vigorous manner. Till that is done the Union founded by Washington and the patriots of the Revolution never can be restored.

The Effect at the South of Delivering Up

Nason and Slidell.

After the first' chagrin had subsided, the leading rebels at the South were in ecstacies at the capture of Mason an'd Slidell by Captain Wilkes-It seemed to them that nothing could have been more apropos. For me with they had been endeavering to force Engla ud to break the blockade, by withholding the en ton crop; but they had failed. Now accident had accomplished what are effort of theirs could compass. They rejoiced in the belief that the . alleged insult to the British flag would be insta utly resented; that England would immediate.'y open the Southern ports, recognise the So uthern confederacy, and aid with her powerfu ! navy the Southern rebets in their struggle for independence. Already they saw the confe deracy a nation. From his confinement in the San Ja-cinto, Stidell triumphantly shouted, "I a m glad to suffer that my country new, be benefitted." From Richmond the rebel Col inct reply, " We are glad to have you suffer, and your country will be berefitted." The of 'ef secessionists shook hands all around. The Southern confederacy was, at last, a thing sees implished.

It is useless to spemlate at present upon n the United the question whather a war between States and Great Britain would in t put an efrebellion fectual quietus upon the Southern Southern When we consider that the mass of the people are disaffected towards the refa dgovernment: that a greater part of the rebet army is composed of Irishmers, and that; at thee ! mre rureland mor of a war with England, oppressed; demands of all her loyal sons that they shall forget all minor quarrels and join the. army which opposes the English flag, it will be that the question is one which has two siders. will admit of debate; for the Southern per might make a war with England a pretexts ousting Jeff. Davis and rejoining the Union, a Southern Irishmen would certainly desert to stars and bars" to fight against their ancient em my under the Stars and Stripes. It was evident however, that the rebel leaders overlocked on had provided against this danger of a collapse of secession, and that they regarded the menaced

war only souleur du rose.

What a terrible disappointment it will be to Jeff. Davis and his clique to find that we are to have no war with England after all. How they will occretly admire while they openly curse that shrewd policy of the North which refuses to take the risks of a foreign war until it has consusred the rebellion; which submits to any sacrifice, in the present, for the sake of a double triumph in the future: which will surrender Mason and Slidell, if they be demanded. and go on its way peacefully until the rebela are crushed out, reserving the armed debate upon questions of international technicalities. until it is free to attend to its foreign affairs unmolested by home traitors.

If the demands of England-be they small or great-are quietly granted by our government, the last hone of the rebels will vanish and England will be shamed into refusing them forther sympathy and recognition. Then the contest between the nation and the traitors will be a fair one, and upon us rests the responsibility of the is-ne. Let, then, our generals perfect their plans, arrange their movements, and, while they do nothing hurriedly, let them do everything expeditiously. Two or three staggering blows, and rebellion is stricken mortally. The American people do not dread an English war. through more than two wars at once, without stopping to cavil at the possible dangers or the unfortunate perchances involved. But the administration is the brain of the nation, and it thinks best to settle our quarrels one at a time. The people will acquiesce in this decision-not willingly, but still they will acquiesce-provided they are enabled to hope that this foreign trouble is not settled, but only postponed by present. compliance. Undisturbed by fears of foreign intervention, the rebels dispirited by the disconfiture of their cherished plans of a Engopean projectorate, it needs but energy and closer in our leaders to conquer treason by next ummer. Then we shall have in the field a million of disciplined soldiers, and affoat a payy of five bundred skins, manned by fifty thousand soilors of the sort that owined us Hatterns and Hilton Head. It will be time enough then to call Spain to account for her Mexican imbroglio, and to demand, reparation of England for the mauner in which, in violation of her own proclamation, she has gided the rebels and insulted this country. The bour for a foreign war is not now, but it will come.

Till thea in patience our proceeding be.

THE FORTHICATION OF OUR SEACOAST .- The attitude of England, no matter how the pend: ing question between her and the United States may be settled, warms our government, in a. vaice of thander, not to lose a moment in the Sortification of every scaport from the Chesapeake to the Bay of Fundy.

The defences of our scabe and have been too long neglected. It is true-there is no danger of hivesion by the landing of an armed force. England, in the event of a war, would but attemps what she would and could do without much loss or inconvenience to herself-bombard our ports. Thereds, therefore, an immediste necessity for pasting them in a state of complete defence. That they been so fortified when the news of the arrest of Mason and Slidell on board the Trent reached the British government, that sascrupalous Power would scarcely have thrown down the gauntlet to us. But finding us not only at was with the Southera confederacy, but our scapages at her mercy, England is very brave and very bold.

There is no reason, however, why the sea. board cities should be left defenceless much longer. New York and Brooklyn, for instance, could in a very brief time be rendered impregnable. The same is true of other ports. Portland, in Moine, ought to be looked after particularly: for in the event of forcing as into war England would seize that port if she could. in order to send her reinforcements to Canal a In the winter the St. Lawrence is frozen, and Canada is without a port. The possession of Portland would then be of vast imports oce to England; and if she were only successful in capturing it there is every probabilit, that she would make a desperate struggle to retain it permanently, as essential to the relifere of Canade, and to her own free communications with the colony at all seasons. Some day, however, we shall probably save her all trouble on the subject by annexing CarAda to Portland and the State of Maine. But meantime fortify, for